

Oral Cavity and Pharynx

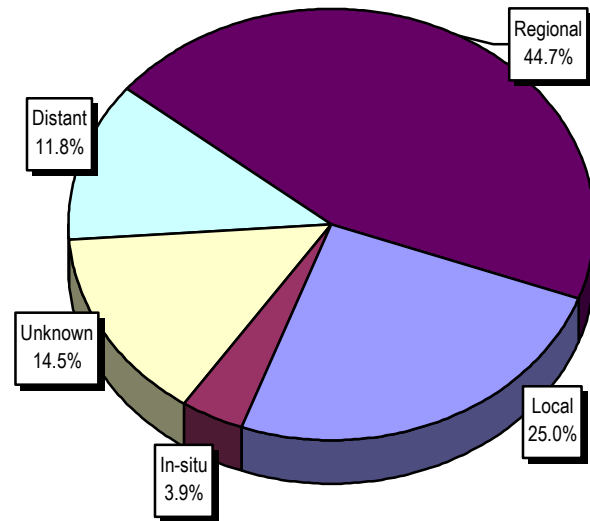
Incidence and Mortality Summary

	Male	Female	Total
Age-adjusted incidence rate per 100,000	23.3	4.6	13.1
Total # of new cases	60	16	76
# of new invasive cases	48	14	62
# of new in-situ cases	2	1	3
# of deaths	17	8	25

Total Cases and Deaths by Ward

Ward	Cases	Deaths
Ward 1	9	2
Ward 2	11	4
Ward 3	4	1
Ward 4	9	4
Ward 5	15	1
Ward 6	13	5
Ward 7	10	5
Ward 8	4	3
Unknown	1	-

Stage at Diagnosis



Risk and Associated Factors

Age	Most cases occur in people over age 45.
Gender	Males have a higher incidence rate than females.
Race & SES*	Rates are higher for African Americans than for Caucasians. Rates are also higher among lower income groups.
Diet	Diets consistently high in fresh fruits, vegetables, vitamins A, C, and E, and carotenoids may be protective.
Other	Smoking and chewing tobacco are major risk factors for cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx. Alcohol use is a major risk factor, especially if excessive. Tobacco and alcohol use account for approximately three fourths of all oral cancer in the United States. Combined exposure to tobacco and alcohol results in a higher risk than either alone.

Special Notes

95% confidence interval on the age-adjusted total incidence rate: 13.1 (10.1 - 16.0)
Mean age-adjusted incidence rate across wards: 12.9
Median age-adjusted incidence rate of wards: 12.3
Range of age-adjusted incidence rates for wards: 17.5 (5.6 Ward 3 < 23.1 Ward 5)

No cases were diagnosed in persons less than 30 years of age. The age-specific incidence rate generally increased with age after age 39, peaking in the age group 55-59 for males and 75-79 for females.

*Socio-economic Status

**Fig. 70: Age-Specific Incidence and Mortality Rates by Race and Gender
Oral Cavity and Pharyngeal Cancer**

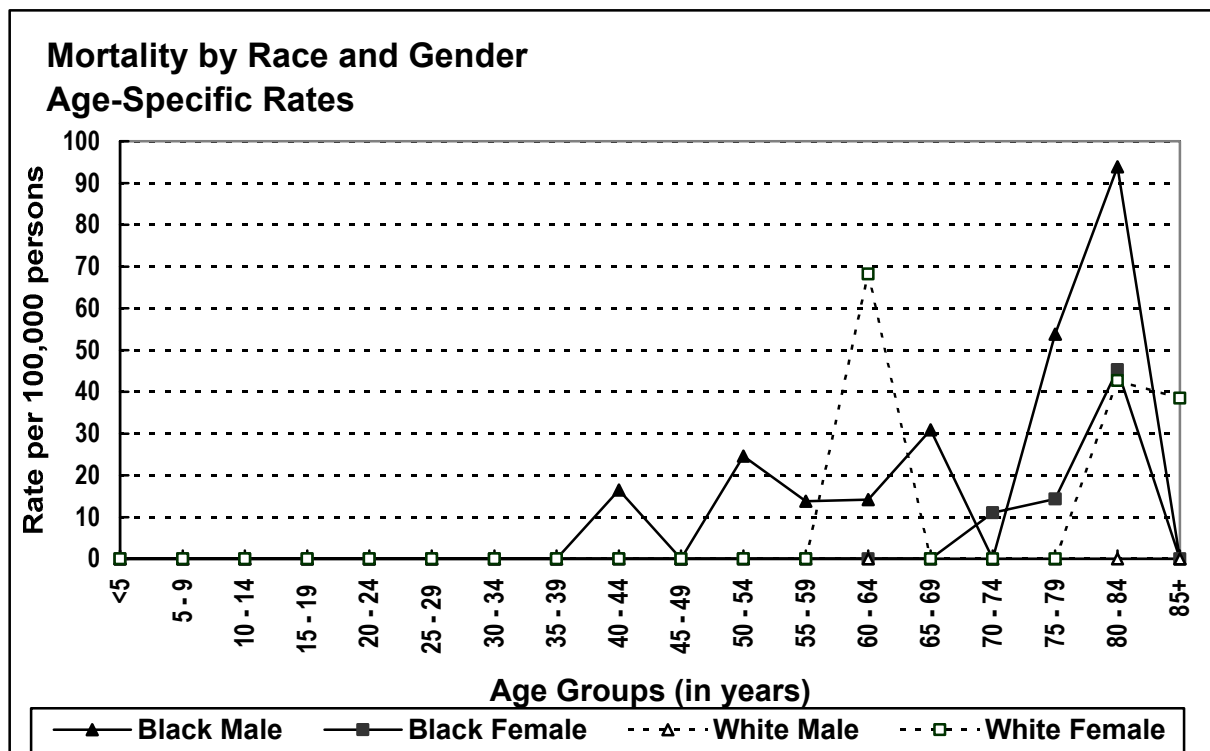
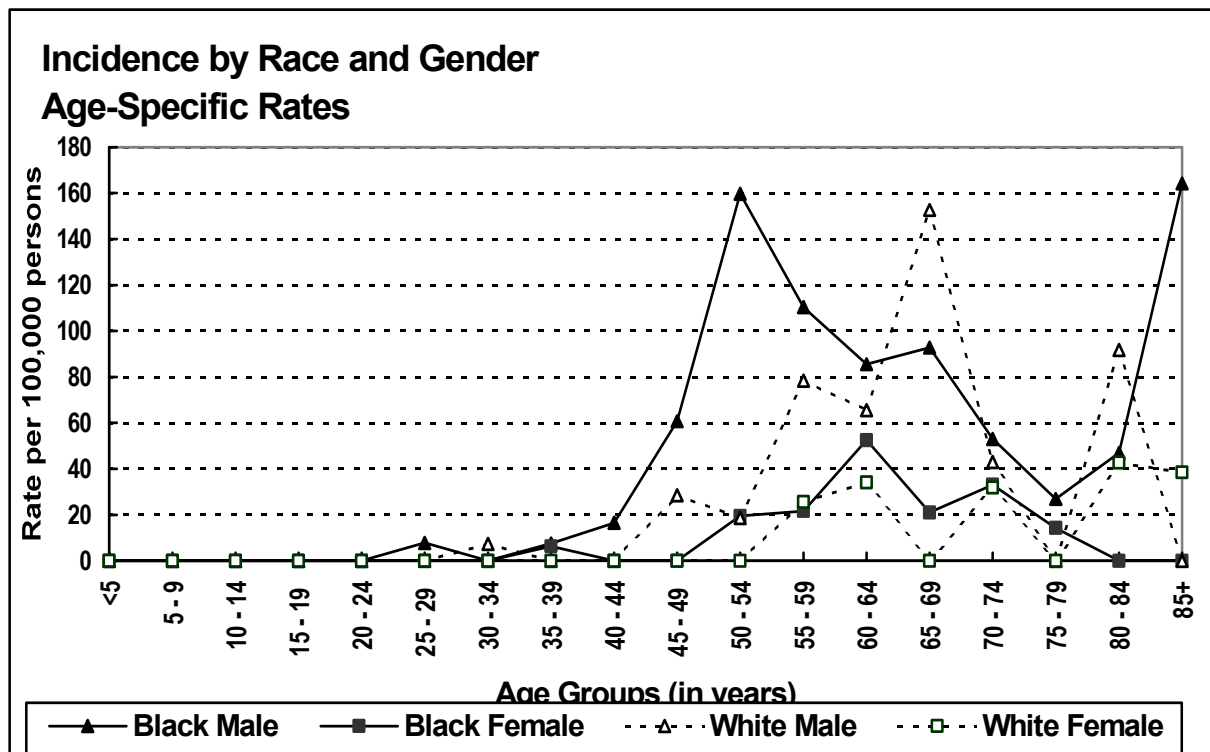


Fig. 71: 1996 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates for the District of Columbia – Oral Cavity and Pharyngeal Cancer

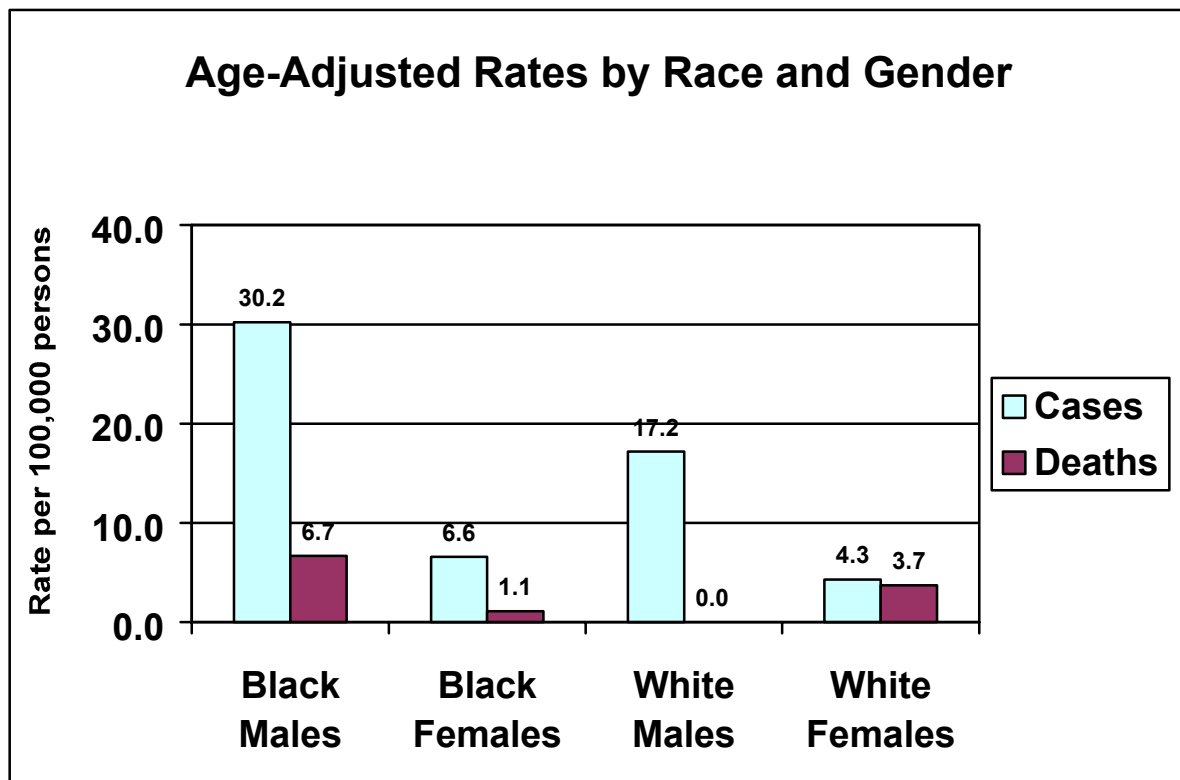
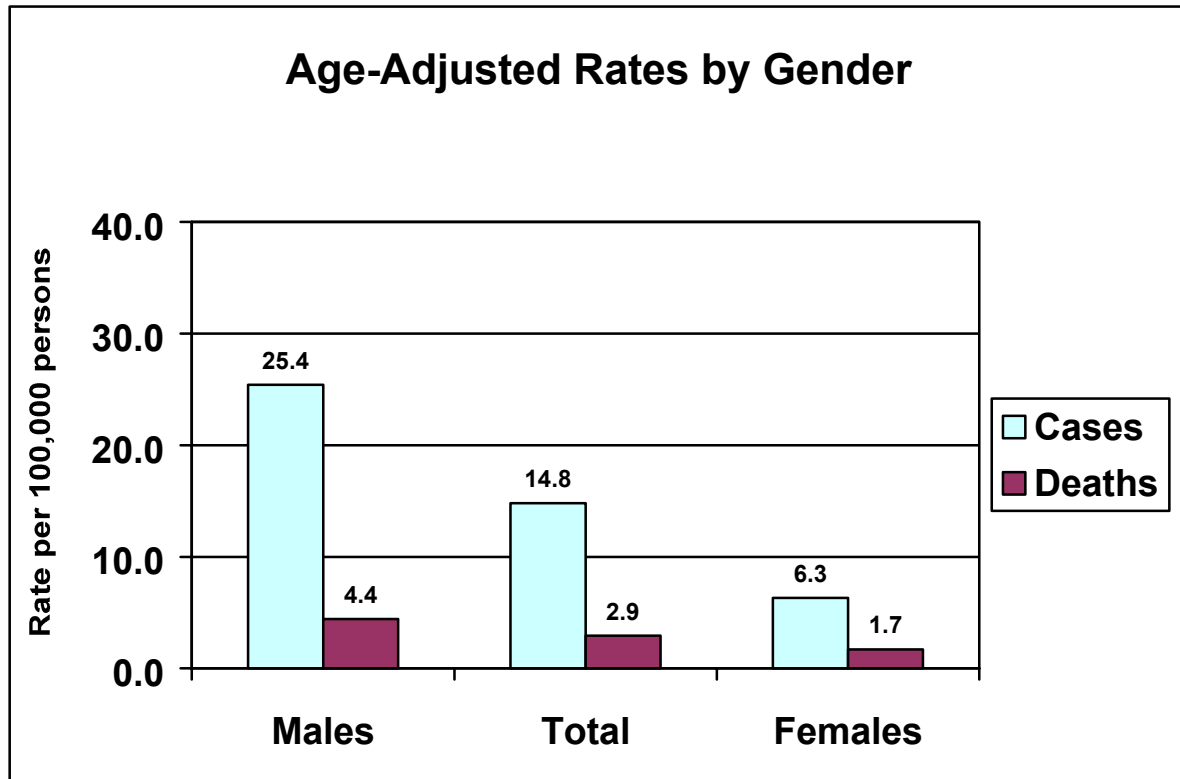
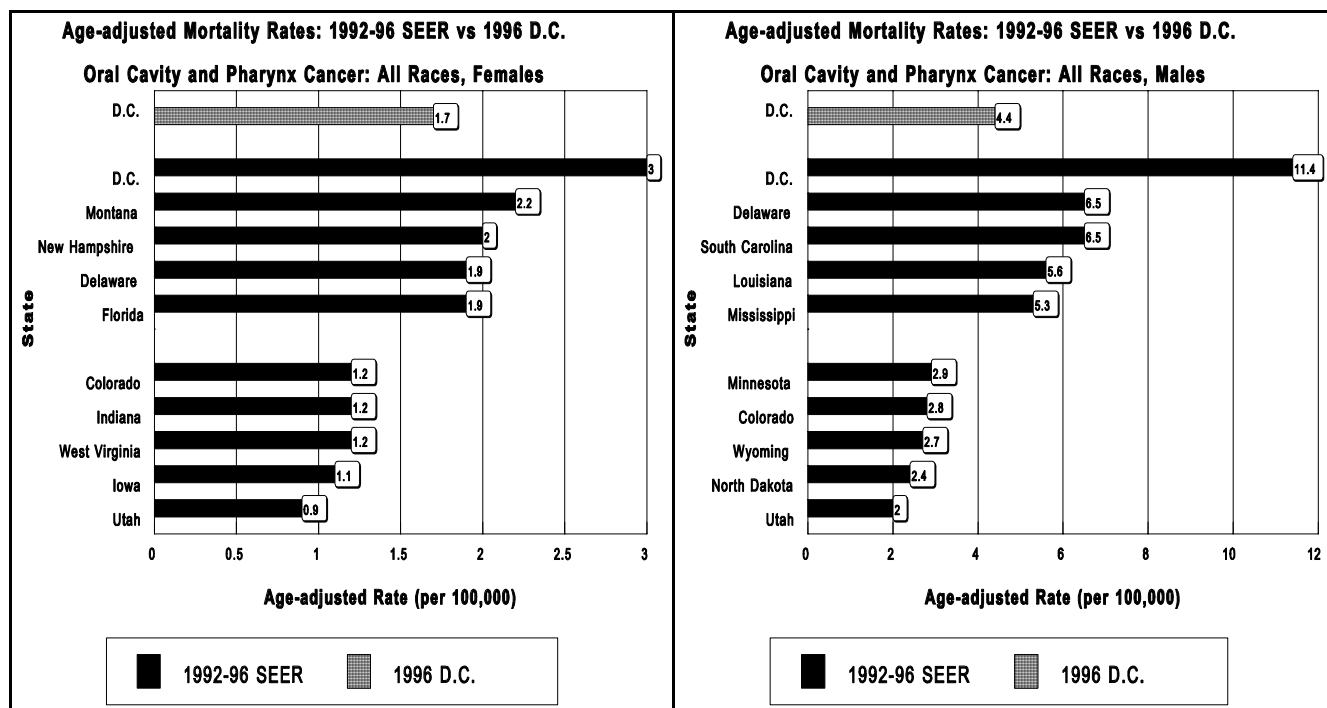


Figure 72: Comparison of the 1996 D.C. Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates With the Highest 5 and Lowest 5 SEER (1992-96) Mortality and NAACCR (1991-95) ‡ Cancer Incidence Rates



‡ Data on D.C. between 1991-1995 were not available to NAACCR for publication in April 1999.

